



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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12 September 1994

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12 September 1994

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Burundi

Radio Reports Government, Parties Sign Accord

EA1109201894 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1830 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Excerpts] The top story in the national news is the signing late last night of an agreement on the government between the Forces for Democratic Change [pro-ruling party coalition] and the coalition of opposition parties. Here are the highlights of the ceremony with Jerome Sinankwa:

[Begin Sinankwa Recording] [passage omitted] The convention covers a period that extends from the day of its signing [10 September] until 9 June 1998.

It is also worth noting that the mandate of the president of the Republic coincides with the period of the present convention. Within 30 days after the signing of this convention, an organic law [loi organique] will define the tasks and functions of the National Security Council. The president of the Republic and the prime minister will be members of the council.

The convention stipulates that the government is appointed by the president of the Republic at the proposal of the prime minister and after consultations with political organizations on the structure and composition. [passage omitted]

Five parties did not sign the convention. These are: Burundi African Alliance for Salvation and the Independent Workers' Party, which were not present, and the Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development, People's Reconciliation Party and the Party for National Reconstruction, whose presidents or representatives were present. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Over 70 Injured in Grenade Blast in Bujumbura Market

EA0909204394 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Security has once again been disrupted in Bujumbura's central market. Around noon today, someone threw a grenade into the middle of the market. Nobody died, but many people were injured. Some were taken to Prince Regent Charles Hospital, and others were taken to Kamenge Military Hospital, Prince Louis Rwagasore Medical Clinic, and the Kamenge University-Hospital complex.

Prince Regent Charles Hospital received about 50 of the injured, two of whom were in a critical condition. Prince Louis Rwagasore medical clinic received a dozen, some of them seriously injured. At Kamenge Military Hospital, four injured people were admitted, and at Kamenge University Hospital, two who were slightly injured were admitted.

According to sources, other injured people went to health centers in the outskirts of Bujumbura, notably in Kamenge and Kinama.

The perpetrators of the incident have not yet been arrested.

Congo

Militiamen, Soldiers Clash; No Casualties Reported

AB1109161394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] In Congo there have been clashes between the Army and militiamen in Brazzaville. The clashes, which recorded no casualties, took place at Mfilou, a district in southern Brazzaville, in the night of 9 September between soldiers of the Congolese Armed Forces and militiamen loyal to the presidential coalition. Armed with automatic pistols, the militiamen opened fire on one of the patrol units responsible for maintaining law and order in this district, stronghold of the presidential coalition. No soldier was hit. The soldiers did not return fire. They however fired shots in the air, but no one was hurt.

Furthermore, on 9 September, the same militiamen were believed to have also looted a large quantity of arms at the Directorate of Territorial Surveillance and the Ministry of Interior, according to a police source. The situation at Mfilou returned to normal yesterday morning and Head of State Pascal Lissouba was expected to receive a delegation of this militia group yesterday evening to ask them to hand over weapons in their possession.

The existence of several militia groups in Congo was responsible for the bloody clashes which ended only after the signing of an agreement containing a clause requiring the government to absorb into the country's Army, Police Service, and Gendarmerie 2,000 young men belonging to militia groups loyal to the presidential coalition and the opposition. Over 200 pro-government militiamen have since been enrolled in the Army and the Police, while others loyal to the opposition are still waiting and regularly indulge in violent acts which help create an atmosphere of insecurity.

Rwanda

Kibuye Prefect Asks UNAMIR for More Troops

EA1009130994 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Mr. Augustin Muvunyi, the interim prefect of Kibuye, on the day before yesterday visited Kibuye town where he was received by UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda [UNAMIR] blue berets and local people. [passage omitted] The prefect managed to collect some 100 weapons abandoned by the militiamen.

Other problems are also disrupting security in Kibuye. It is most notably boats from Idjwi Island on the Zairian part of Lake Kivu which come to loot the prefecture.

Prefect Muvunyi wished that an end be put to these shuttles as quickly as possible. To that effect, he asked UNAMIR to increase the number of government troops to allow a better monitoring of the coastline. [passage omitted]

Our colleague Jean-Marie Muligo, who has just returned from Kibuye, informed us that the deckhouse [preceding word in English] had been seriously looted and damaged, and that the Kibuye multipurpose hall [salle polyvalente], which normally has a seating capacity of 500, is now left without a single seat. This was once again perpetrated by Interahamwe [pro-Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] militiamen who return to disrupt public order among the people in Kibuye. The people of Kibuye want government troops to be sent quickly to ensure their protection.

South in Cyangugu near Zairian border in southwestern Rwanda prefecture, the situation is not much better: The same problems are found there. The Ethiopian UNAMIR contingent recently managed to requisition [as heard] 521 firearms which were in the possession of criminals still operating in the region.

Over 2,000 Reportedly Arrested for Massacres

EA1009125894 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Over 2,000 prisoners have been arrested by the new Rwandan authorities for having taken part in the massacres. The prisoners, who were visited by a delegation from the Kigali International Committee of the Red Cross, are in Kigali, Gitarama, Butare and Kibungo.

The Rwandan justice minister said efforts were being made to rehabilitate the judiciary. Of the country's 800 judges, only a few dozen remain, the others were killed or fled abroad. The justice minister also indicated that the prisoners would only be tried when the UN Security Council had given its views on setting up an international court.

Incursions by Militia in Southwest Continue

EA0909211294 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Cyangugu Prefecture remains the scene of sporadic incursions by Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militia], who kill innocent people, loot, and rob, before returning immediately to Zaire. The Interahamwe and former government troops unscrupulously devastated Cyangugu: Everything is in ruins there. Recently, other reports have said that Rwandan coffee and tea are being illegally sold in Zaire. [passage omitted]

UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda Ethiopian Blue Berets are carrying out their mission successfully: They have already seized a large number of weapons given to

the militiamen by French troops before their departure from the region. [passage omitted]

Authorities in Southwest Discuss Security Issues With UN

EA0909192794 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Excerpts] A few days ago, the Rwandan Government installed interim prefects in three prefectures in the southwestern part of the country, namely the prefectures of Cyangugu, Gikongoro, and Kibuye, which form what previously had been called a security zone by the French Government.

The new prefecture authorities are now working to restore peace and security to the region, which have been seriously jeopardized by the barbarous acts of the Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militia] and former government soldiers.

Mr. (Augustin Muvunyi), the interim prefect of Kibuye, has already started visiting the various communes in his prefecture as part of this operation, which aims to restore peace and security to the region. On 7 September, Prefect (Muvunyi) was in the capital of Kibuye Prefecture, where he visited the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] headquarters in Kibuye, which is located at (Eto) School. [passage omitted]

At the end of his visit, the interim Kibuye prefect held talks with the UNAMIR commander for the Kibuye sector. The talks focused on security problems in Kibuye Prefecture, especially in the town of Kibuye itself. Mr. (Augustin Muvunyi), the interim Kibuye Prefect, asked the commander of the UNAMIR forces in Kibuye for weapons seized by UNAMIR from former government soldiers and Interahamwe to be returned to the Government of Rwanda. The demand was answered positively, and some 100 guns will be handed over soon to the prefecture authorities by UNAMIR. [passage omitted]

The prefect also asked for security to be strengthened at entry and exit points on the Zairian-Rwandan border. To that end, he expressed the wish that the number of government troops be increased to improve the security of people and property, especially since some Interahamwe and former government troops still had weapons.

At the end of his visit, the interim Kibuye prefect met with the local people. They touched on the issue of security, and agreed that people still in possession of weapons—guns, grenades, and other weapons—must hand them in to the new prefectural authorities.

Zaire

Premier on Refugees Return, Army Misconduct

BR0909150794 Brussels L'ECHO in French 9 Sep 94 p 2

[Interview with Zairian Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo by Didier Grogna; place and date not given:

"Rwandan Refugees Must Return Home"—first paragraph is L'ECHO introduction]

[Text] Although the Zairian prime minister considers cooperation with the head of state to be now good, others do not. They speak in particular of the failure to respect the government's decision to move soldiers guilty of serious misconduct from the area of the Rwandan refugee camps. Kengo wa Dondo has a different point of view.

[Grogna] It is said that the president prevented you from implementing your decision to move Zairian soldiers present in the Rwandan refugee camps.

[Kengo wa Dondo] In effect, I made the decision to move these soldiers after having learned of certain instances of serious misconduct. The fact that this decision has not been acted upon immediately is not because high-ranking officers disobeyed my orders. It is essentially a problem of equipment.

I officially requested France, still active in Kivu province a few weeks ago, to transport our troops to another location. The agreement in principle was given but no French planes have yet arrived. We finally made arrangements to move a part of the troops from Goma to Kitona. On this matter in particular, cooperation with the head of state was total.

Moreover, having to face an influx of 2 million refugees, our soldiers were quickly exhausted. It is only normal to regularly replace them, but we cannot do it alone.

[Grogna] The problem of the Rwandan refugees is having a major impact on Zaire, on health and the environment in particular. What solutions do you envisage?

[Grogna] We opened our borders to our Rwandan brothers in a spirit of hospitality and solidarity. It is not just the refugees who are suffering from this situation. Our own people suffer the same conditions as they do and live in very precarious circumstances.

We have all joined together in our good intentions to arrive at the best solution: To ensure the return of the refugees. They will be better off in their own country. Through its words and its deeds, the Rwandan Government must persuade them to return.

We have also disarmed more than 16,000 Rwandan troops of the Rwandan Armed Force (FAR) along the Rwandan-Zairian border. The pertinent OAU convention stipulates that these troops should be at least 50 km from the border. I have written to the UN secretary general informing him of this situation. I also told him that the Zairian Government had designated the South and North Kivu zones as disaster areas and that we needed the help of the international community. I also informed him that the disarmed troops should be removed. To do that we need planes to bring them to the

two designated sites. They must be removed to ensure that the Zairian authorities cannot be suspected of any collusion.

Also, the former Rwandan authorities are still in Bukavu and Goma. It has been decided to bring them to Kinshasa and to grant them provisional asylum. I have also asked Butrus Butrus-Ghali to appeal to the international community to accept these people. They cannot stay here. That would also be an excuse for some people to accuse us of collaborating with the former authorities to the detriment of the present Kigali Government.

If the refugees do not return, it is not the fault of Zaire: The Rwandans on our territory have organized themselves into prefectures like at home and obey their prefects.

There is also the militia, who are to be feared more than the FAR. The prefects and the militia are pressurizing the refugees not to return home. They want to resist the present authorities in Kigali.

[Grogna] You have negotiated with the Rwandan authorities: What was the result?

[Kengo Wa Dondo] Three items were discussed: The return of refugees, long-term border security, the return of Rwandan assets seized in Zaire.

The Rwandan authorities preferred to give priority to the third point. But they will not be getting the confiscated assets. They belong to the Rwandan state. When the Rwandan authorities have reassured their own citizens and they in turn progressively award them popular legitimacy, we will naturally return all the assets in our country (arms, collective or individual military equipment, aircraft, helicopters, money from the government or private banks). We want to see order on the Rwandan side.

The Rwandan prime minister is soon to visit Kinshasa and we will take the opportunity to look at practical means for achieving the return of refugees, at border security, and at the fate of assets.

[Grogna] You called for the refugees to be gone by 30 September. Is this an ultimatum and is it possible?

[Kengo Wa Dondo] It is not an ultimatum. It is an appeal to the Rwandan authorities to do everything they can to ensure that a sizeable portion of them return. We are not going to drive the refugees out of our country but we do not want them to set up permanently.

[Grogna] That would pose a problem for the next elections. It is being said that the refugee problem will be used as an excuse to explain a delay in this matter.

[Kengo Wa Dondo] There can be no excuse in these matters. But it is a fact that we will not be able to hold elections in that part of the country if we cannot identify who is Rwandan and who is Zairian.

There is only one solution: The return of the refugees at present living among Zairian nationals.

Wa Dondo, Burundian Official Discuss Regional Situation

AB0909215594 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Burundian External Relations Minister Jean-Marie Ngendahayo paid a visit to Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo this morning at the Hotel du Gouvernement, to brief him on his meeting with Deputy External Relations Minister Mukulumanya Wa Ngate regarding the current situation in Central Africa. Nzuzi Nzola has the details:

[Begin Nzola recording] Burundian External Relations Minister Jean-Marie Ngendahayo went to brief Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo on his meeting with Deputy External Relations Minister Mukulumanya Wa Ngate. The Burundian minister and the deputy external relations minister had discussed various political and diplomatic issues concerning Zaire, Burundi, and Central Africa as a whole.

Mr. Ngendahayo pointed out that Burundi expects of Zaire what it has always given it, that is, Burundi expects Zaire to continue their age-old friendship and give it wise counsel in difficult times. Regarding the fact that some people would like to transpose the Rwandan problem to Burundi, Mr. Ngendahayo said that the Burundian political class has wised up enough to prevent the situation from flaring up. [end recording]

Wa Dondo Discusses Domestic, International Issues

AB0909221794 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo gave his first news briefing on 8 September in the presence of newsmen and some members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Zaire. The prime minister has invited the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition and Allies and the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition to begin negotiations in order to complete the cabinet. On the financial scandal brought about by the parallel issuance of bank notes, the prime minister has entrusted the affair to INTERPOL and Zairian law enforcement agencies. On the situation on the eastern part of the country brought about by the influx of Rwandan refugees, Mr. Kengo wa Dondo called on the Rwandan Government to organize as soon as possible the return of the refugees to their country. The prime minister said he did not want the Rwandan refugees to become Palestinians in Zaire.

Finally, the prime minister talked about the foreign exchange phenomenon, and said that for him, this was the consequence of another situation. He said that the suspension of the governor of the Bank of Zaire, Mr.

(Dia Taboul) along with the other suspensions, were merely administrative measures.

Let us listen to some extracts of the news conference:

[Begin Kengo Wa Dondo recording] When the High Council of the Republic-Transition Parliament saw it fit to appoint me as prime minister, with 71 percent of the votes, my first impressions were not only that of gratitude but, above all, I offered a friendly hand to all the members of the radical opposition, especially to the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, to join me, in order to put an end to the transition that has lasted for too long, and to bring to the Zairian people, to whom we all belong, a minimum standard of living, because we were aware that our people were living in inhuman conditions. Now is the time when we should take stock of the results of this policy, which consisted of offering our hand to the opposition, because this hand cannot remain offered indefinitely.

Therefore, today, I hereby withdraw this offered hand. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Deputy Foreign Minister Discusses Issues With Ambassadors

AB0909205594 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] A joint Zaire-Burundi meeting was held yesterday at the Salon Rouge of the Foreign Ministry. Discussions centered on strengthening relations between Zaire and Burundi, as well as security between the two countries. Before then, Deputy Foreign Minister Mukulumanya Wa Ngate had a very heavy diplomatic schedule—nine diplomats in all went through the gates of the Ministry. Etienne Mbangui Kabessa has a report:

[Kabessa] Mr. Wa Ngate's discussions with Brazilian Charge d'Affaires Hernando Savares centered on the Zairian Government's suspension of the contract with the Brazilian Mint following its involvement in the shady counterfeit banknotes deal, and Zaire's participation in the meeting of member countries of the South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone on 21 and 22 September. With Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Avital, the deputy foreign minister discussed the upcoming 49th UN General Assembly in New York, during which the Israeli Government would like [words indistinct] the situation in the Middle East. Korea is ready to share its experiences with Zaire in various areas, and would like to obtain support for its candidacy at the United Nations as a nonpermanent member of the Security Council. This is the highlight of the message presented to Mr. Wa Ngate by Mr. Yan Rang Kim. Angolan Ambassador Felipe Monimambo, who was also granted an audience, went to seek the support of the Zairian Government, through the Foreign Ministry, to conclude negotiations that will lead to the concrete reconciliation of the Angolan people.

The agreement defining cooperation relations and humanitarian aid for the Rwandan refugees in the Nord and Sud Kivu Regions, was at the center of the discussions Deputy Minister Wa Ngate held in turn with Mr. Gurfroy, resident representative of Doctors Without Borders, and Xavier de Pingles, coordinator of the International Federation of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] and Red Crescent Societies. (?According to) Mr. de Pingles, the assistance provided

by the ICRC for the refugees amounts to tens of thousands of Swiss francs. The Lebanese charge d'affaires, on his part, met with the minister over the case of the counterfeit banknotes deal—a shady affair in which a Lebanese national's name has been mentioned.

We would like to add that the long series of audiences ended with a Zaire-Burundi interministerial meeting on strengthening ties and security between the two countries.

Ethiopia

Council of Representatives Approves Budget

EA1109133294 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Excerpt] The Council of Representatives has approved the 1994-95 government budget with expenditures for the year expected to be 9.9 billion birr. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Aidid, U.S. Envoy Discuss Funds for Reconstruction

EA1109132594 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance, SNA, and of the United Somali Congress, this evening at his office received Ambassador Daniel Simpson, the U.S. envoy to Somalia. The chairman and ambassador discussed matters pertaining to the preparations being made by Somali organizations to convene a conference in Mogadishu during which the Somali people's interests and future would be discussed. They also discussed the funds donated by the world for the rebuilding of the Somali national police and the best ways of implementing this. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Government Denies Refugees Killing in Rwanda

EA0909194294 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] The government has refuted reports that refugees living in Ngara were crossing into Rwanda to carry out killings in that country. The government reaction follows a statement by an official of the Rwanda Government this week, who alleged that Tanzania was harboring killers.

In an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC, the official of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, RPF, government alleged, on Tuesday [6 September], that the ongoing killings in Rwanda were being made at night by refugees from Ngara who, after the killings, return to the camps.

The RPF official, who identified himself as (Lord), said his government has already informed the Tanzania Government, but an official of the foreign affairs in Dar es Salaam said Tanzania has so far not received any official statement from RPF as regard to the allegations.

President Mwinyi Urges Citizens To Preserve Unity

EA1009155494 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Excerpt] Solidarity processions took place all over the country today culminating with national leaders

addressing the citizens. In Dar es Salaam, the chairman of the CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi, ruling party], President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, urged Tanzanians to maintain law and order in the country to attain social development. Addressing Tanzanians who took part in the procession, he cautioned them to be vigilant against people bent on destroying the firm foundations of unity, peace, tranquility, love and solidarity that have been established in the country. [passage omitted]

Power Rationing Begins 8 Sep

AB0809131594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Sep 94

[Text] Power rationing in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar city starts today. The minister for water, energy, and minerals, Honorable Jakaya Kikwete said recently that the rationing programmed has been prepared bearing in mind the importance of the four categories of consumers. He said domestic consumers will be provided with power daily, starting six o'clock in the evening to eight o'clock in the morning. They would also get power all day on alternating days.

The minister said that power rationing has been caused by the load shedding necessitated by a drop of water level at Mtera Dam which is central to the national power general system. He said manufacturing industries will be assured of power supply throughout the day and specific industries such as Tanzania Breweries Limited, Tanzania Cigarette Company, and soft drink bottlers would get power throughout to avoid paralyzing the economy. Institutions like hospitals, water-pumping machinery, State House, military installations, radio and television stations will not be affected by the rationing exercise.

Uganda

Minister: Grenade Attack Not Indicative of Insecurity

EA0909212294 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Excerpt] The minister of lands, housing, and urban development, and National Executive Council member of Arua, Dr. Eric Adriko, has dismissed press reports that have portrayed Arua as an insecure district.

Addressing a news conference in his office in Kampala, Dr. Adriko said in spite of the recent grenade attack on tourists at White Rhino Hotel and such similar incidents in the past, Arua is generally peaceful. He said such unfortunate incidents should not be interpreted out of the context of the peace which has prevailed in Arua since 1986. On the contrary, he said, Arua is playing host to over 110,000 Sudanese refugees in the counties of Koboko, Aringa, and Madi. At present, the minister said, Arua has the heaviest domestic aircraft traffic to and from Entebbe. Dr. Adriko called on the residents and RC's [resistance councils] of Arua, and especially that of the municipality, to be vigilant and cooperate with the law enforcement authorities. [passage omitted]

U.S. Accused of Pushing UK Not To Buy Nation's Helicopter

MB1109164594 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2-8 Sep 94 pp 1, 11

[Text] The South African weapons industry's hopes of securing a tender for supplying 91 Rooivalk [Red Falcon] helicopters to the British Air Force is threatened.

America is trying to exercise its influence over the British Government to persuade it to disqualify the South African product, regarded by the British as the best on the market, because some South African suppliers still are engaged in a five-year-old sanctions court case. The Americans are trying to influence the British to purchase the second-best helicopter, the McDonnell-Douglas of California. America already has lifted its arms boycott against South Africa but still keeps the old court case alive so it can cite human rights violations in an effort to thwart the South African helicopter tender. If American gestures of friendship toward South Africa were worth anything, America would not block South Africa's path in supplying certain products to a specialized market.

South African weapons exports accounted for 864 million rand over the past year, or 0.04 percent of the world market. If South Africa wins the British tender, its share in the international weapons trade will rise to 0.09 percent. The American share of weapons trade stands at 49.2 percent. Last year America exported 167 helicopters, Russia 192, and Western Europe, especially France, 140. Against America's exports of 49.2 percent, Britain's stood at 19.1 percent, Russia 11.5 percent, China and Germany at 4.4 percent each, France 2.7 percent, and the rest 8.6 percent. That the Americans are going to so much trouble to stop the additional 0.05 percent of South Africa's weapons exports is sufficient proof of how highly the Americans rate South Africa's ability to produce high-quality weapons.

The British tender would be worth a total of 17 billion rand for South Africa over 10 years and would give work to approximately 5,000 people. The real motive is not democracy or human rights in South Africa, but self interest. American commentator Barbara Opall said in the August edition of an authoritative American magazine, DEFENSE NEWS: "New facts on the continued American domination of the Third World's weapons markets has led to praise for the American Department of Trade, which is insisting that American weapons producers should increase exports to protect American job opportunities and American military industrial enterprises." In a decision taken last month by South African Deputy Defense Minister Ronnie Kasrils, the export market for land mines was "abolished." He announced at a news conference at Walmanstal that no South African company can produce land mines.

The Americans exercised diplomatic pressure to persuade other countries not to produce antipersonnel land

mines and to have it banned internationally. These land mines are barbaric, according to U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy, responsible for introducing the law in the Senate to ban land mines. The aim is to show how peace-loving the American nation is. It's a pity that the American Department of Defense doesn't bother to adhere to the ban. The same issue of DEFENSE NEWS says the American Army still believes the banned land mines are necessary for tactical reasons. It is described as essential for the defense of the United States and their production is still going full steam ahead in the United States. Other countries, including South Africa, are prevented from exporting land mines to Third World countries—because they are barbaric weapons.

The American weapons industry is, however, continuing with the production and exportation of land mines to the same Third World countries. When America sells the land mines then they are not barbaric.

Mandela Calls For Groups To Join National Unity Government

MB1009155394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1000 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 10 SAPA—State President Nelson Mandela on Saturday made a public appeal to the Pan-Africanist Congress and Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] to join the Government of National Unity.

Speaking at the memorial service for former PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] President Zeph Mothopeng, Mr. Mandela said he had already offered to seek an amendment to the Constitution to allow parties which failed to attain the 5 per cent of the vote into the cabinet.

But he said while Azapo President Itumeleng Mosala had formed a task group to examine the issue, current PAC President Clarence Makwetu had yet to respond.

Mr. Mandela said there was no reason for a division between the former liberation movements and it was his responsibility to ensure unity among the black community.

Commenting on controversy over the failure to declare the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre a public holiday, he said if Mr. Makwetu was part of the cabinet he could have raised the issue. He promised the matter would be revisited.

Mandela Tells Marchers Grievances To Receive Consideration

MB1009155594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2257 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Report by Eleanor Momberg]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 9 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Friday [9 September] night appeared on the lawns of the Union Buildings in Pretoria to address 500

former Umkhonto We Sizwe [MK, Spear of the Nation] members who had marched 45 km to present their grievances.

The men left their military base in Walmanstal at 1500, arriving in Pretoria six hours later. The group were all MK men and did not include Azanian Peoples Liberation Army members as reported earlier.

The president appeared at 2215 and spoke to the soldiers for more than an hour. He gave them the assurance their grievances would be looked into and that definite steps would be taken to try and resolve their problems.

Their main grievance appeared to be money promised but not paid to them by the African National Congress for service outside the country during the liberation struggle.

President Mandela said he had been handed two memorandums listing their complaints and demands. "I have to study them before commenting in detail," he said.

Mr. Mandela said the soldiers had very genuine problems and that he was sensitive and sympathetic to their demands. "It must be remembered that these men and women were involved in the liberation struggle."

He told journalists he hoped to meet the minister of defence, the deputy minister of defence, the chief of staff of MK and SA [South African] National Defence Force chief General Georg Meiring on Monday [12 September] to discuss the matter.

A spokesman for the soldiers, Mr. Solomon Zitho, said some of their problems were linked to the integration process of former guerrillas with regular Army troops.

"We do not enjoy the same status as our counterparts in the SADF [South African Defense Force] and former TVBC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states."

He said other problems were the need for homes and re-establishing themselves in the community after years of service outside the country. Another demand was that the 1,000 MK members who had been expelled from training at Walmanstal be allowed to rejoin.

Police said they did not allow journalists to accompany the delegation to the state president's office due to the "sensitive nature of the negotiations at that stage."

"The options were not clear and we did not want the crowd which was already tense to get worked up," police spokesman Capt. Evan Johnson said.

Earlier the MK men were cynical about whether Mr. Mandela would meet them, but when the president appeared they broke into a chant of "Madiba, Madiba."

The soldiers were transported back to Walmanstal in Defence Force vehicles arranged for by Mr. Mandela. He also ordered they be supplied with food packages. "They walked 45 km, you know," Mr. Mandela told journalists.

Minister: 'Effort' To Settle Land Claims Within 3 Years

MB1009190094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom says that his ministry will make a determined effort to conclude land restitution claims within three years. Speaking in Port Elizabeth, Mr. Hanekom said that a Land Claims Court would begin hearing cases in December and that all claims should be heard within three years.

Minister on Options, Procedures

MB1209100594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Sep 94

[Text] Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom has explained the options and procedures for the resolution of land disputes in cases where several communities lay claim to the same land. Addressing communities in the northern Cape and Northwest Province, Mr. Hanekom said where negotiations had failed claimants could approach the soon to be established Land Claims Court for a final decision. In cases involving privately-owned land claimants could negotiate to buy the land or take their case to a Land Claims Court or the Commission for Land Allocations. Mr. Hanekom said communities claiming land should work through his ministry or through the National Land Committee.

COSATU Congress Adopts Resolutions

MB0909192494 Johannesburg SABA in English 1756 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 9 SABA—The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] on Friday [9 September] committed the organisation and its available resources to the campaign for the forthcoming local government elections. In a statement, released after a resolution session of its fifth national congress in Soweto, COSATU said it believed the campaign should be led by the African National Congress, but COSATU would support candidates drawn from the local community who supported organised labour and working class policies.

They also argued that migrant workers within and outside of South Africa should be entitled to vote.

The organisation also called for the establishment of an advisory council to deal with amendments to local government law ensuring it was representative of provincial and local governments, trade unions, and civic associations.

Resolutions on the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] called for an integrated approach on affirmative action that included training and adult basic education in all industries. The group resolved to give

the RDP a "more industrial flavour" by establishing rdp councils in the workplace to ensure RDP principles were implemented.

They also argued for tabling elements of the RDP in bargaining forums.

To fund the RDP, COSATU called for workers to contribute materially to the RDP, via output, labour or financially.

They resolved to ask the government to ensure wealthy South Africans contributed to the RDP through a special levy on income and profits.

COSATU To Resist Tariff Reform Unless Consulted First

MB1009155694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 10 SAPA—Delegates to the fifth national congress of South Africa's most powerful labour organisation on Saturday vowed to resist any tariff reform not preceded by negotiation with trade unions.

Speaking at a final media briefing, Congress of South African Trade Union [COSATU] General Secretary Sam Shilowa and First Vice-President George Nkadimeng said the 1,705 delegates representing 1.3 million workers had resolved the cost of tariff reform and restructuring should not be borne by the working class.

Delegates called for all international trade agreements to contain a clause specifying basic worker rights and that trade with nations which exploit workers be discouraged. Measures for industry restructuring such as training and skills enhancement should be funded by public and private resources.

Regarding the next constitution, congress called for the repeal of all laws in conflict with workers rights. They added the clause in the Bill of Rights regarding the right to private ownership of the means of production should be removed.

The expected call for the right to strike was included in the resolution.

Mr. Shilowa denied the union was short of funds but admitted an over-reliance on foreign funding.

Vice-President George Nkadimeng said the R14 million [rands] shortfall in the last five years had been made up by foreign donations.

After a call to raise fees by 70 cents over the next two years was rejected by congress, Mr. Shilowa said financial self-sufficiency could still be achieved by only a 10-per cent increase for three years on the current fee of 35 cents, provided expenditure was streamlined.

Mr. Shilowa said the goal of self-sufficiency by 1996 was still a target although he admitted there was no revision

of expected expenditure, currently estimated at R13 million this year and R16 million in 1995 and 1996. He also claimed COSATU was funding 60 per cent of its own operations.

To cut costs he said affiliates would take more responsibility for operations and they would attempt to stop duplication of functions.

Delegates resolved to develop a long-term financial plan to reduce their dependency on foreign funding as financial self-sufficiency was believed vital to long-term operations.

They called for the employment of skilled people to stop the abuse and leakage of resources.

Other developments included proposed steps to build women leadership by developing their skills level and for South Africa to create formal diplomatic ties with Cuba. A code of conduct on sexual harassment would be drawn up and adopted at the next central executive committee.

Task Group Proposes Adjusting Gas Prices Every Month

MB1109170994 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (BUSINESS TIMES Supplement) in English 11 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by Ciaran Ryan]

[Excerpt] Petrol prices will be adjusted on the first Wednesday of every month if proposals by the National Economic Forum's [NEF] Liquid Fuels Task Group are accepted by the government.

"Draft confidential" NEF minutes dated 2 September say the prices will be fixed each month by a new administrative body that should be "squeaky clean" and have no contractual links with the oil companies or Sasol [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation].

The scheme has been proposed as an interim measure to be reviewed after three months, after which the possibility of announcing more frequent increases will be investigated. The minimum price adjustment will be 1c/l [1 cent/liter].

Energy Minister Pik Botha is expected to table the proposals soon for a decision by the Cabinet.

Government intends that the new "interim external price mechanism" will spare it the political embarrassment of having to announce large petrol price increases.

Prices will rise and fall in line with movements in the exchange rate and the international oil price, but all of the existing regulatory structures remain in place.

The new proposals are likely to cause a major row as recommendations by the Competition Board that resale price maintenance be phased out as soon as possible have been ignored.

"Where does the consumer feature in these plans?" asked Pierre Brooks, chairman of the Competition Board.

"The government should be representing the interests of the consumer and the poor of this country, yet it seems this has been overlooked."

Gareth Ackerman, Pick 'n Pay's joint managing director, says he may consider breaking ranks by offering discounted petrol.

"This scheme looks like another dinosaur and I don't believe it will work. We will consider our position carefully." [passage omitted]

Official Denies Creating Interim Fuel Adjustment Plan

MB1109185094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Text] Pretoria Sept 11 SAPA—The minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, on Sunday denied that a proposed interim external price mechanism for fuel was his plan.

Responding to an article in the 11 September issue of BUSINESS TIMES, Mr. Botha said the price mechanism plan was a recommendation by the Liquid Fuels Industry Task Force of the National Economic Forum. The plan had involved all major stakeholders in the fuel industry, including consumers.

The cabinet had not even considered the plan yet, Mr. Botha said.

Even if the plan was approved, it would simply be an interim measure pending the introduction of a new dispensation. "It is designed to introduce greater transparency into determining the petrol price and to make that determination even more market-related than it was previously."

Mr. Botha said he would have thought the plan would be welcomed, rather than be regarded as "Cuba-economics."

South African Press Review for 12 Sep

MB1209123994

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Appointments of Constitutional Court Judges—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 11 September in its page 20 editorial comments on the appointment of judges to the Constitutional Court,

saying that the process is "markedly at odds with the ideal of an 'open and democratic society based on freedom and equality' which the interim constitution seeks to establish. It would not be justifiable to say the process has been furtive, but it has certainly not been open to public scrutiny. Even less has it been democratic if, by demanding democracy, the constitution means a process of public knowledge and participation." The Constitutional Court will wield "extraordinary powers", including the power to "overrule the legislature and declare laws invalid, but its primary task is to protect the common citizenry from the might of government. So far, its nascency suggests only an overriding desire to protect the status of the judiciary and the conservative fraternity of the legal profession."

THE STAR

Call for End To Township Rent Boycott—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 12 September in a page 8 editorial says the Reconstruction and Development Program, RDP, "is doomed to failure unless township folk, including even the poorest strata of the community, pay for services; second, the discarding of apartheid in local government means there is no longer an excuse for withholding payment of service charges." "The coloured community and an increasing number of whites resent having to meet their obligations while township residents are seemingly exempted. The ethos of the new South Africa demands equal treatment of—and equal obligations from—all citizens."

BUSINESS DAY

Government Committed to Tripartite Economic Negotiations—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 12 September in a page 6 editorial comments on the speeches by cabinet ministers to the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, congress last week saying they "should help reduce any economic gloom in the markets and the business community." Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel, "RDP" Minister Jay Naidoo, and Deputy Finance Minister Alec Erwin "distinguished themselves by avoiding the typical politicians' trick of adapting their tune to suit their audience. All three have consistently been at pains in recent months to reassure business audiences of their commitment to fiscal discipline, trade liberalisation and the like." In speaking to and answering questions from union representatives "they did not waver on these points, and that deserves recognition." COSATU's request that restructuring measures be negotiated "was appropriate and reasonable. All three Ministers had already recommitted government to tripartite consultation and negotiation on economic measures, including budgeting."

Angola

UNITA Radio: North Front Troops on 'Maximum Alert'

*MB1209073594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Sep 94*

[Excerpt] At 0000 today the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Northern Region Military Command placed all Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] military units and sub-units on maximum alert following preparations for war by the Luanda regime in Cabinda Province.

Felix Miranda, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, correspondent in northern Angola, reports that, to that end, a Northern Military Front General Staff team has been inspecting the troops deployed in the strategic town of Soyo and other areas nearby. [passage omitted]

UNITA Radio: MPLA Deploying Mercenaries, Troops in Cabinda

*MB0909151194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Sep 94*

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, of Eduardo dos Santos has contracted 500 South African mercenaries to operate in Cabinda. It has also sent 400 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, special forces to that province. The deployment of those military forces reflects the MPLA-PT's intention to launch more offensive operations in northern Zaire and Cabinda Provinces.

Jose Pedro, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, correspondent in M'banza Congo has reported that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, Northern Region Command has placed the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, land and sea forces on maximum alert. Quoting a senior UNITA armed forces officer, Jose Pedro reports that if the FALA forces are the target for aggression, they will not hesitate to retaliate as violently as possible. It is also worth noting that fierce clashes continue to take place in Cabinda Province, where Eduardo dos Santos' troops have launched an offensive against UNITA. That offensive entered its second stage on 25 August, the very day Italian and South African mercenaries started arriving in the Cabinda Enclave.

Lesotho

Commander Aware of South African Military Maneuvers

*MB0909114794 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130
GMT 9 Sep 94*

[Text] The commander of the Lesotho Royal Defense Force, RLDF, Major General M. Mosakeng, has

announced that he had been informed by the South African authorities of the military exercises that were being carried out near the Lesotho-South African border. Maj. Gen. Mosakeng appealed to the Lesotho nation not to panic over the unusual movement of the South African Army near the Lesotho border.

Urges Calm

*MB0909113794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117
GMT 9 Sep 94*

[Excerpts] Maseru Sept 9 SAPA—Royal Lesotho Defence Force commander Major General M. Mosakeng on Friday [9 September] advised the Basutho nation not to be panicked by the "unusual movement of the South African Army near the Lesotho border."

In a short radio statement, Gen. Mosakeng said he had been informed by the South African authorities of the military exercises near the Lesotho/South African border.

South African Air Force Mirage jets flew over the Royal Lesotho Defence Force base near Maseru twice on Friday.

A SAPA correspondent reported that the Lesotho capital was tense as large numbers of Maseru residents stood on the banks of the Caledon River, watching South African soldiers parachute on to the river banks on the South African side of the border. The soldiers were then driven away in heavy military lorries.

The Mirages flew over the military base several times.

There has been no comment from the Lesotho Government on the military activity. [passage omitted]

South African National Defence Force spokesman Major Merle Meyer said elements of the Army were conducting an exercise in the eastern Orange Free State to test contingency plans for unrest that might spill over from Lesotho. [passage omitted]

King, Ntsu Mokhehle To Sign Negotiations Agreement

*MB1209064694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Sep 94*

[Text] Acting Director General of Foreign Affairs Rusty Evans is to represent South Africa at the signing today of an agreement between Lesotho's King Letsie and deposed Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle in Maseru. The agreement, which was drawn up with the help of international mediators, will pave the way for negotiations after talks were suspended last week because of the death of King Letsie's younger sister.

Provisional Council: Signature of Guarantees 'Premature'

*MB1209062694 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0505
GMT 12 Sep 94*

[Text] A statement by the Provisional Council for Reconciliation, Reconstruction and Unity, in relation to the

signing of the document of guarantees on the present constitutional crisis in Lesotho:

The Provisional Council wishes to inform the nation that after exhaustive efforts to be engaged in [as heard] the present constitutional crisis in such a manner as to bring a lasting peace in line with His Majesty's proposals, Lesotho was given a breather of hope when on the 2 September 1994, His Majesty and Dr. Mokhehle agreed to be engaged on procedures that would pave the way for negotiations to return Lesotho to constitutional order. The council then subsequently prepared a comprehensive outline of points of negotiation, in accordance with the views of His Majesty. By then the council was aware that Dr. Mokhehle's preferred and bottom position was, and still is, unconditional restitution of power to his government.

It soon became apparent on 5 September 1994 that the position of Dr. Mokhehle was supported by the three regional heads of state of South Africa, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. President Mandela, on behalf of his brothers and colleagues, made several diplomatic initiatives to solve the impasse through offering a set of guarantees, which if accepted, he felt, would go a long way towards answering some fears and anxieties of those who do not favor the unconditional restitution of Dr. Mokhehle's government. Through President Mandela the presidents offered the following: One, an indemnification package of a general nature to those who supported the invoking of Order Number One; two, ensuring that His Majesty Moshoeshe II accedes to the throne soonest after proper consultations; three, that measures be set in motion to ensure strict compliance with the constitution where His Majesty ought to be advised on matters of state; four, that proper legislative measures be taken to allow civil service procedures on appointments to be done in accordance with the constitution, and five, that arrangements for a national forum to discuss other wider issues of reconciliation and national unity be undertaken.

As can be seen, the initiative of the presidents, though well meaning, is not a substitute for a negotiated internal settlement that would be underpinned by a set of guarantees such as the illustrious presidents have offered. The basic problems in Lesotho, in the council's perception are: one, lack of trust between the parties; two, lack of constitutional guidance as a result of imposed constitutions not arrived at through a national consensus, unlike in South Africa where patient efforts are undertaken to build a national consensus on the constitution to be evolved, and three, lack of constitutional remedies to correct constitutional derogations in the light of nonexistence of opposition in Parliament, to invoke whatever few remedies exist in the constitution, for example, the vote of no-confidence. It will be seen from the above that Lesotho is, therefore, faced with a basic problem of governance which is so day to day that the remedies sought have to be internal as it is universally so recognized.

Any attempt to sideline any internal consensus is not only out of harmony with conflict resolution norms, but would amount to papering over the political cracks. This is why His Majesty had offered a solution encompassing: one, an all-inclusive Government of National Reconciliation, Reconstruction and Unity on a provisional basis; two, the establishment of an independent electoral commission to prepare for general elections within a year under proportional representation, and three, a broad-based national forum. It is our view that the above would address the endemic problems that have beleaguered Lesotho since independence. Of much more serious concern, however, is that the proposed signature of guarantees cannot be in consonance with sovereign practice as detailed issues of internal conflict would find themselves having to be resolved either in three guarantor capitals, or through a governor general representing the three presidents, resident in Maseru.

A constitutional measure of such dimensions as cannot be decided upon by His Majesty or by Dr. Mokhehle alone. The suggested agreement of guarantees would, therefore, necessitate a much broader indication of national support, particularly because of the nature in which the details are generally [word indistinct]. They are susceptible to misconstructions of understanding, such as could be interpreted, as above, or devoid of meaning. It is our considered advice that signature of guarantees at this stage is premature and that His Majesty should refrain from such signatures as arranged by the three presidents, till he has completed his consultations with Dr. Mokhehle, and where necessary, consulted the nation. We note the importance of keeping the three presidents involved in this matter and to assist towards the achievement of an internal resolution. Thank you.

Strike Continues; Maseru Streets 'Deserted'

MB0909113194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Lesotho residents have headed the call for a two-day stayaway in protest against King Letsie's unilateral dismissal of the government. Our Bloemfontein news staff reported earlier that the streets in Maseru were deserted, but that several vehicles were passing through the Maseru Bridge border post into South Africa.

Mozambique

Renamo Confiscates Voter Cards in Zambezia

MB0909175394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has been confiscating voter cards from some people in Zambezia Province, alleging they are Malawian citizens. The MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY, AIM, reports that last week in Quelimane the Renamo secretary for information showed AIM eight voter cards

confiscated from people in Zambezia Province's Milange District, on the border with Malawi.

Renamo To Boycott Elections If Funds Not Provided

MB1109193794 Lisbon RTP International Television in Portuguese 1800 GMT 11 Sep 94

[Report by correspondent Paulo Fidalgo from Maputo; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] admits that it will abandon the Mozambican electoral process if it does not receive \$5 million from the UN to finance its candidacy by 18 September. Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama told RTP that he is trying to calm his party, but without money Renamo cannot compete with the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], which is why it prefers to abandon the electoral process:

"This is the minimum we require, but it is not enough."

Dhlakama admits that if the money does not come he will withdraw from the electoral process, since recent reports say Frelimo has \$80 million to finance its electoral propaganda. Renamo wants the pledged money and is in a hurry since the campaign begins on 22 September:

"Today is the 11th, so by at least 17 or 18 September there should be a response on the issue because they are still promising the money."

Dhlakama's possible withdrawal from the electoral process does not seem to be taken seriously by observers in Maputo, but the Renamo leader admits this possibility, saying that his colleagues are pressing him to do so:

"I am trying to negotiate with Renamo National Council members to calm them because they do not wish to participate in elections."

This is yet another crisis in the Mozambican peace process, a little more than one month before elections, at a time when violent incidents are still taking place in some parts of the country.

Renamo Wants Rapid Intervention Police Disarmed

MB1209100294 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 12 Sep 94 p1

[Text] (Maputo)—The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is to propose to the Mozambican Government that the Rapid Intervention Police, PIR, be disarmed. This follows a decision made at the conference Renamo is currently holding in the Mozambican capital. During one of the periods of recess in the conference yesterday, Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama told MEDIAFAX that his organization had already conveyed that idea to the president of the republic in September last year.

But is this a matter of scrapping PIR? No, Dhlakama replied, it is a matter of equipping it with instruments other than firearms. The Renamo leader failed to specify whether PIR disarmament should continue after elections have been held.

And who would replace PIR? Dhlakama replied: "There is no need for any replacement, because the Republic of Mozambique Police, PRM, is already in existence."

Dhlakama reaffirmed that he is not worried about the State Information and Security Service, SISE.

The Renamo leader confirmed to MEDIAFAX that he had received \$300,000 per month from the United Nations for four months from October 1993. He noted that money is not his salary; rather, it is used to pay his organization's expenses abroad.

Survey Gives Chissano, Frelimo Victory in Mozambique Isle

MB0909103494 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 9 Sep 94 p 2

[Article by Nacupa Algamassa]

[Text] Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Joaquim Chissano in particular are posed to win the October elections on Mozambique Isle with a comfortable majority.

Last week, we interviewed 112 of the isle's residents, including students, civil servants, teachers, fishermen, and peasants living in the Litini Ward and the Museu and Steu areas.

The voters we spoke to were between 18 and 79, of which 92 were men and 20 women.

Presidential Elections

Joaquim Chissano: 59 (53 percent)

Afonso Dhlakama: 24 (21 percent)

Maximo Dias: 2 (2 percent)

Domingos Arouca: 1 (1 percent)

Do not know: 26 (23 percent) [numbers as received]

Legislative Elections

Frelimo: 51 (46 percent)

Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]: 33 (29 percent)

Monamo [Mozambican Nationalist Movement-Mozambican Social Democratic Party]: 2 (2 percent)

Do not know: 26 (23 percent)

These were the views most commonly heard:

Chissano: "Mature" and "serious;" "will not need to steal more because he already enjoys minimum living conditions;" since "he has done nothing" during his tenure, he could do something now.

Dhlakama: "If he is not elected, he could go back to the bush;" "he has brought about democracy."

Dias: "He promises progress and economic stability for the country.":

Those voters still do not know about other candidates.

They were surprised when we asked them why they only chose those candidates. They felt there were no other presidential candidates.

Those whose answers were "I do not know" said they did not understand how presidential candidates and parties were chosen. They added that if the situation was not clarified, they would not vote, noting that they registered without knowing the reason.

We saw posters of Chissano and Dhlakama on every corner of the isle. Maximo Dias only had a placard at the local inn. [Mozambique Independent Party's] Ya-qub had a poster in a shop, and [independent candidate] Carlos Jeque had one on a coconut tree.

Zambia

Official Rejects Calls for Early Elections

MB1009143194 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Acting chief government spokesman Amusa Mwanamwambwa has said that the government is committed to completing its five-year mandate to govern the country and that any calls for an early election from any quarters will not be tolerated. In a statement released to ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] news today, Mr. Mwanamwambwa said that calls for an election before 1996 are designed to confuse the people. Mr. Mwanamwambwa, who is also a sport, youth, and child development minister, called on Zambians to work with the government to ensure rehabilitation of the rundown social and economic infrastructure. Former President Kaunda on Wednesday [7 September] told a public meeting in Makeru Township in Lusaka that he would press for an early election when he comes back to politics.

Guinea

Assassination Attempt Against Opposition Leader Fails

AB0909163294 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 9 Sep 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Party politics can be a very hazardous business in Guinea-Conakry. Last year's presidential elections were marred by widespread violence, and it seems parliamentary elections campaigning is heading the same way. Alpha Conde, whose bid for the presidency failed, is back in Upper Guinea, vigorously canvassing support. But it seems the local authorities are out to stop him, and his Rally of the Guinean People [RPG] party claims they have even tried to kill him. Our correspondent Foday Fofana has, perhaps unwisely, been travelling with Alpha Conde. He telexed this report:

Alpha Conde has been out and about in Upper Guinea, meeting party supporters, and yesterday evening he narrowly escaped what looks suspiciously like an assassination plot by soldiers in Faranah. It all happened at the Niger Bridge, just outside the town, which is 500 km east of Conakry. I was in one of the cars in Conde's convoy.

At the bridge, the convoy halted and I and two other journalists got out of the cars to see what was going on. I saw an unnumbered vehicle with the local police commissioner in the driver's seat, right in the middle of the bridge. The commissioner started his car and sped toward Alpha Conde's convoy. At the same time, a pickup believed to belong to the mayor and packed with armed soldiers sped toward our convoy. But already the three vehicles carrying the RPG leader and his colleagues had made a U-turn and a swift getaway.

The pickup carrying the soldiers chased the convoy for about 15 km along the road to Dabola. A vehicle which was later sent to pick up me and my journalist colleagues was stopped on the way by the Army, and surrounded by soldiers who deflated all the tires. When we finally got back to Faranah, RPG officials told me that taxi drivers travelling along the road to the bridge had spotted soldiers wearing camouflage, hiding in the bush, their guns pointed toward the road. The party officials claimed, and I quote: This was no attempt to arrest Alpha. They wanted to assassinate him. [no reference to closing quotation as heard]

Nigeria

Government Said To Act Against Adverse Foreign Reporting

AB0909220594 Paris AFP in English 1931 GMT 9 Sep 94

[Text] Lagos, Sept 9 (AFP)—The Nigerian Government said Friday [9 September] it was planning urgent steps to

take against what he [as received] called adverse reports by foreign media organisations, the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reported here.

Minister of Information Jerry Gana, speaking in Aba, the capital of the eastern Abia State, refused to say what these steps are.

Gana urged Nigerians working for international media organisations not to undermine their country.

On 26 August the government expelled two journalists of the US satellite television service CNN. No reason has yet been given officially for the expulsion.

Earlier this week, the government banned the publications of three major private press groups: THE GUARDIAN, THE CONCORD, and THE PUNCH.

The move was part of a crackdown by the military government following the collapse of a strike by oil unions seeking to oust the government and restore civilian democratic rule.

The government is still conducting a trial of opposition leader Moshood Abiola on treason charges after he declared himself president of the country one year after he was judged to have won elections annulled by the military.

Security Forces, Villagers Clash in Delta State

AB1009145094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215
GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] The Federal Military Government is planning additional urgent steps to counter adverse reports on Nigeria by the foreign media. This was announced by Information Minister Jerry Gana. The Nigerian Government this week promulgated three decrees banning the publication of three independent media houses for six months. The situation is therefore still tense in spite of the resumption of work by employees and senior staff of the oil sector. From Lagos, Tunde Fatunde reports:

[Begin Fatunde recording] There has been a violent clash between indigens and security forces at (Emovo), a village 400 km from Lagos in the oil-producing Delta State. According to consistent sources, the indigens refused to remove barricades they erected on the road leading to oil wells to enable oil companies to resume operations. The villagers demand, among others, a say in the management of oil reserves.

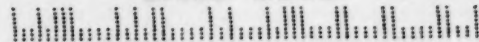
The police, who received firm instructions to ensure that law and order reigned at all cost, stepped in to clear the road. Young men of the village hit back at the police reprisals. Six policemen were seriously injured and the police station ransacked and later set ablaze. The exact number of injured and missing among the indigens is not yet known. However, the counterattack by the police was immediate. Thus, the inhabitants of (Emovo) have fled the village for fear of police reprisals, which have become a daily occurrence for communities in oil-producing areas. [end recording]

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